
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
1999



Mound City Group
Hopewell Culture National Historical Park

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Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

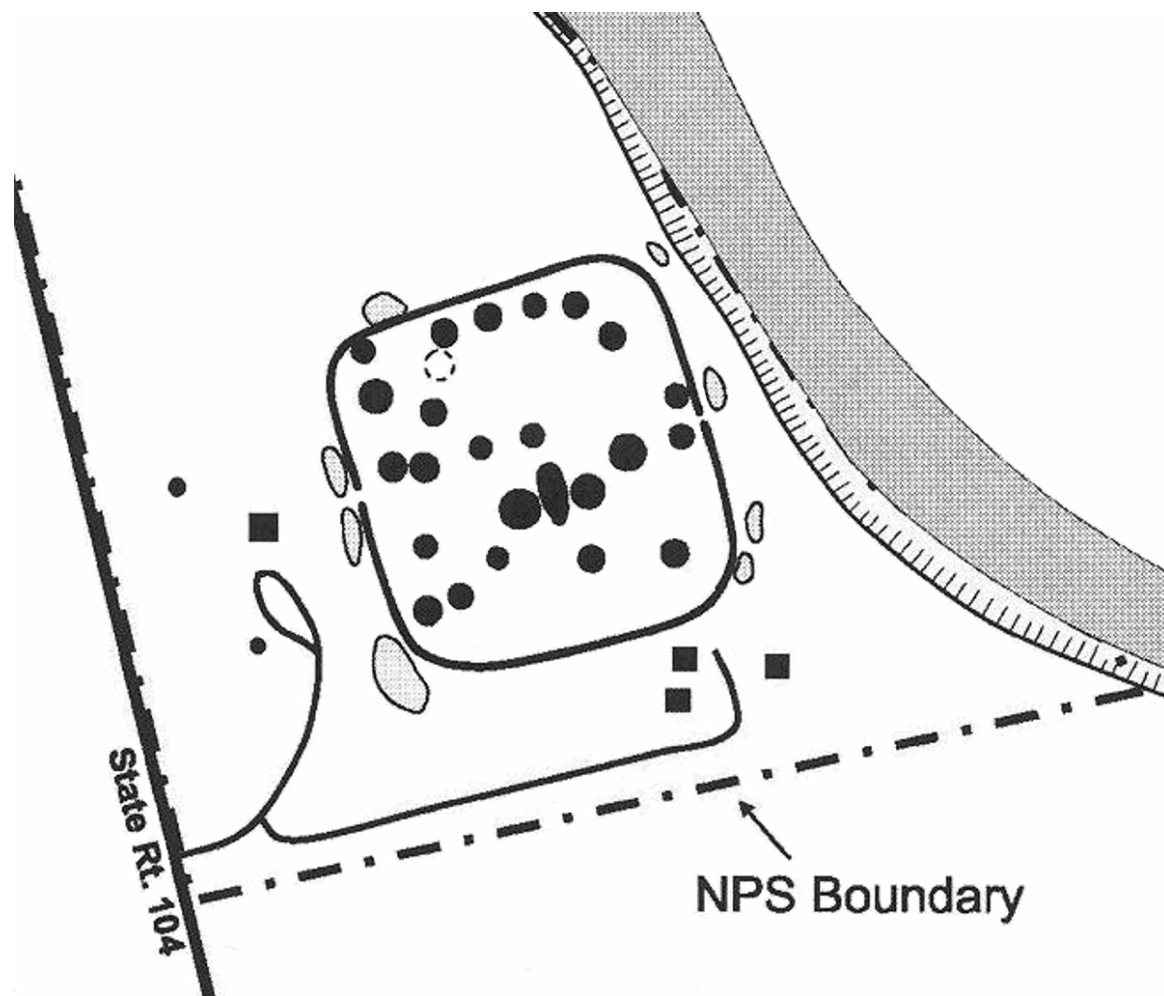
Inventory Unit Description:

Hopewell Culture National Historical Park is located in Ross County, near the town of Chillicothe in southern Ohio. The park's five noncontiguous mound sites, which consist of 1,170 acres, lie near the Scioto River, Paint Creek, and the North Fork of Paint Creek. The landscape is described as topographically rugged and filled with heavy tree cover. Its diverse environment contains a combination of woodlands, riparian areas, prairie, fallow fields, grass, and wetlands (NPS Website).

The park's prehistoric Hopewellian mounds date back to between approximately 200 BC and 500 AD. "The term Hopewell describes a broad network of beliefs and practices among different Native American groups over a large portion of eastern North America. The culture is characterized by the construction of enclosures made of earthen walls, often built in geometric patterns, and mounds of various shapes" (MWRO Inventory Program). The Hopewell culture is also characterized by an extensive trade network and use of waterways to import goods from as far away as the Rocky Mountains and parts of the Atlantic coast.

The Mound City Group site is the location of the park headquarters, which is north of Chillicothe, Ohio on the west side of the Scioto River. The property tract consists of 120 acres, which includes a visitor center, administrative buildings, maintenance facilities, trails, and the mounds and earthworks themselves. The Mound City Group cultural landscape consists of the 13 acres confined within the earthwork walls, as well as the two outlying mounds. The landscape, which contains at least 25 mounds, is relatively flat and surrounded by wooded areas on the north, south, and east sides of the earthworks. The earthen walls rise to about 3 to 4 feet high and enclose one elliptical mound and multiple dome-shaped mounds. The walls and mounds are now grass-covered and many have been reconstructed to appear as they may have during their use by the Hopewell culture. Of the more than 135,000 artifacts found within the park, the majority have been excavated from the Mound City Group (General Management Plan 1997).

Site Plan



Site plan of Mound City Group.

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Mound City Group
Property Level:	Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	500393
Parent Landscape:	500393

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Hopewell Culture National Historical Park -HOCU
Park Organization Code:	6514
Park Administrative Unit:	Hopewell Culture National Historical Park

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Initial research was conducted by seasonals Kathleen Fitzgerald and Richard Radford during FY99 and determined that the number of landscapes for the park which are presented in the CLI as of that date were correct. Previous Cultural Landscapes Program Leader Sherda Williams and Historical Landscape Architect Marla McEnaney reviewed the landscape hierarchy presented in the CLI. Data entry and updates will continue for the inventory unit as scheduled by the CLI Program.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	09/05/2008
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- Keeper
Date of Concurrence Determination:	02/17/1978

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

Archeological resources and cultural landscape resources are identical. Site was entered on the National Register on 2/17/1978.

Concurrence Graphic Information:



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Hopewell Culture National Historical Park
16062 State Route 104
Chillicothe, Ohio 45601-8694

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H3017
HOCU

September 5, 2008

MEMORANDUM

To: Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator, Midwest Region
Through: Chief Historic Structures and Landscapes, Midwest Region
From: Superintendent, Hopewell Culture
Subject: Cultural Landscapes Inventories for Hopewell Mound Group, Mound City Group, and Hopeton Earthworks

This memo indicates general concurrence on the Cultural Landscapes Inventories (CLI) for Hopewell Mound Group, Mound City Group, and Hopeton Earthworks for section 110 purposes of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Park staff have reviewed the documents and minor corrections and general comments on the document have been forwarded to the CLI Inventory Coordinator. The document accurately reflects the current condition for each site as "good" and the management category of "must be preserved and maintained." I understand that the information in the database can be amended at any time by contacting the CLI coordinator.

Park Concurrence 9/5/08

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The boundary of the Mound City Group site is defined by the enclosing earthworks walls, which form the approximation of a 13 acre square. Beginning at the point where the paved walkway from the visitors' center ends at the earthworks, turn left head north 364 feet, then head east 811 feet, then head south 856 feet, then head west 792 feet, then head north 465 feet back to the starting point.

State and County:

State: OH

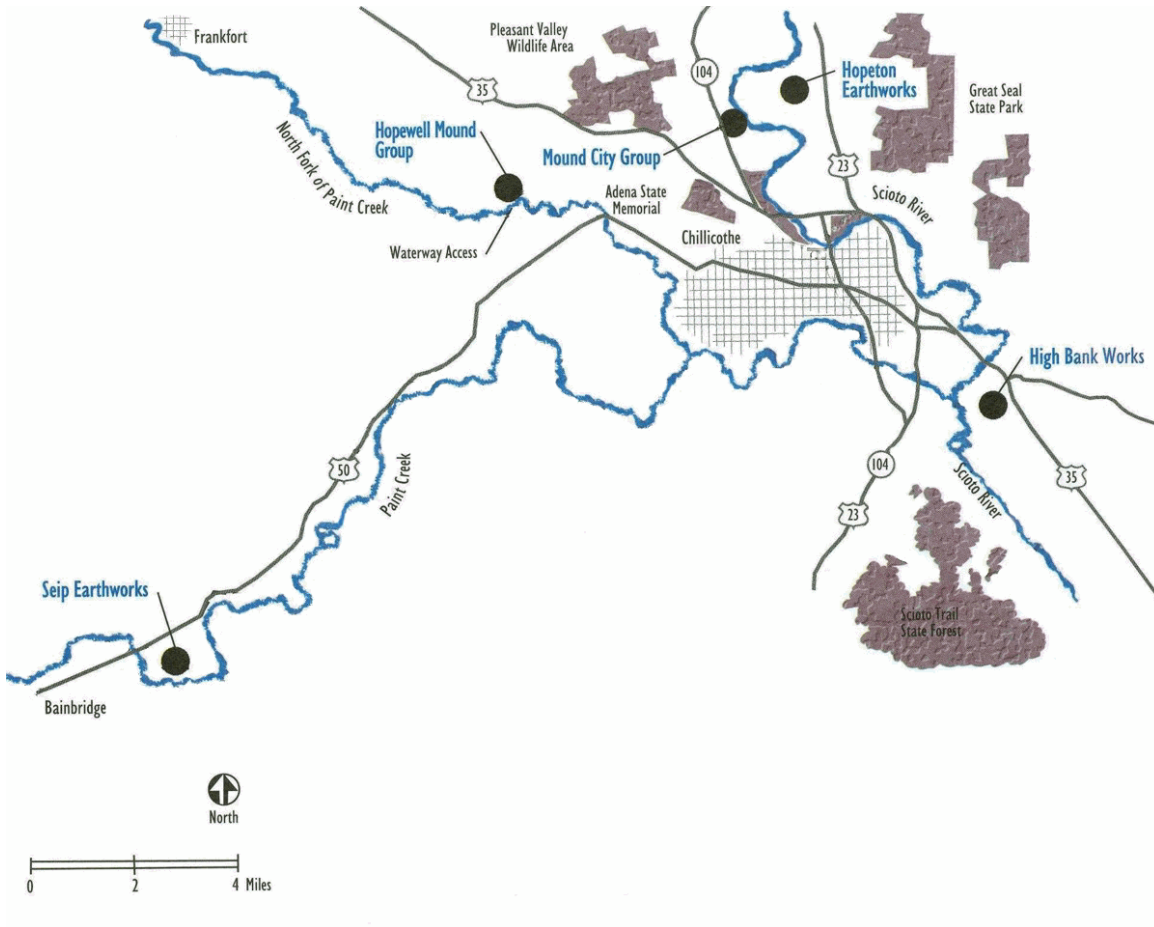
County: Ross County

Size (Acres): 13.00

Boundary UTMS:

Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	17
UTM Easting:	327,000
UTM Northing:	4,360,400
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	17
UTM Easting:	327,400
UTM Northing:	4,360,500
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	17
UTM Easting:	327,800
UTM Northing:	4,360,100
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	17
UTM Easting:	327,100
UTM Northing:	4,359,900

Location Map:



Map shows the location of Mound City Group in relation to the park's other four noncontiguous sites.

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 04/08/1997

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The preservation of the Inventory Unit is specifically legislated and related to the park's legislated significance, and the inventory unit is pre-historic, qualifying it for category A – Must be Preserved and Maintained. According to the Hopewell Culture National Historical Park's General Management Plan, the purpose of the park is to "preserve, protect, and interpret the remnants of once extensive archeological resources that might be lost if not protected, including mounds and earthworks, artifacts, the archeological context, the cultural landscape, and ethnographic information" (GMP 1997).

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement: Memorandum of Understanding

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

The National Park Service (NPS) maintains a memorandum of understanding with the Ross Correctional Institution (RCI). The park is bordered by prison land to the west and the south. Because of the adjacent proximity, the park and prison have found it mutually beneficial to enter into the following agreement:

“RCI personnel will periodically check the visitor center parking lot, entrance road, Portsmouth Road, and the headquarters and maintenance areas at the Mound City unit during the course of their nighttime patrols. If suspicious vehicles or persons are seen in these areas, they will notify park personnel or, if park personnel are unavailable, the Ross County Sheriff’s Department will be notified.

In the incident of a major disturbance or incident, park facilities will be made available to prison authorities for command posts including the resource management and administration building, use of lawns and fields (excluding the mound area) for helicopter operations, and use of Portsmouth Road as requested by the warden of RCI and approved by the Superintendent of Hopewell Culture. Prison authorities will comply with the directions of the Superintendent or her/his designee to ensure protection of government property and preservation of park resources.

In the event of a natural disaster, RCI and Hopewell Culture will provide mutual aid and assistance, as requested by the Warden of RCI or the Superintendent of Hopewell Culture.

RCI shall provide potable water, and sewage disposal services for the Resource Management, Administration, and Maintenance buildings, and the Visitor Center free of monetary compensation.

In exchange for the above services, Hopewell Culture shall permit RCI to use 35 acres (the “north field area”) at the Mound City unit for no-till haying subject to the restrictions and guidelines listed [elsewhere in the agreement]” (Memorandum of Understanding 1999).

Type of Agreement: Special Use Permit

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

2008 Special Use Permit for Ross Correctional Institution

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

Located on the Mound City Group park unit, but separate from the landscape, are two additional Hopewell culture mounds. These two mounds are situated in an area that falls between the visitor center/parking lot area and State Route 104. Although these mounds contribute to the Mound City Group landscape, the Mission '66 visitor center interrupts the needed continuity of a single cultural landscape.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

The Mound City Group was nominated for the National Register on March 1, 1976. It was accepted into the National Register on February 17, 1978. In this case, the character defining features of the landscape are the same as those for archeology. Therefore, the conclusion is that the resource is entered and documented.

Existing NRIS Information:

Other Names: Mound City Group Natl.Monument

Primary Certification Date: 10/15/1966

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence: Eligible -- Keeper

Contributing/Individual: Individual

National Register Classification: Site

Significance Level: National

Significance Criteria: C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

Significance Criteria: D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Archeology

Area of Significance Subcategory: Prehistoric

Statement of Significance:

The Mound City Group is one of the most important sites that represent Hopewell culture. It was first named by Squier and Davis during their 1846 excavation (Cockrell 1999). The site's importance was nationally recognized in 1923, when President Warren G. Harding established the Mound City Group

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National Monument. It was entered into the National Register of Historic Places on February 17, 1978. Mound City Group is significant under Criterion C, as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type and period of construction. It is also significant under Criterion D, as it has yielded a great amount of prehistoric information. The period of significance is considered to span from 200 BC to 500 AD, when the Hopewell culture occupied the Ohio Valley.

Hopewellian people settled into semi-permanent communities that centered on hunting, gathering, and gardening. The Hopewell developed complex social, political, and religious systems, as well as highly specialized skills. Mounds and earthworks were constructed to facilitate a variety of functions within the culture. Some sites, such as the Mound City Group, appear to have served as centers for ceremonial preparation and burial of the dead. As described by the National Register nomination form, “the Mound City Group lies within a rectangular earth enclosure of approximately 13 acres, within which are located 23 burial mounds. The earth walls of the enclosure vary in height from 3 to 4 feet, with an entrance or gateway on both the east and west sides. The largest mound of the group was described by early explorers as 17 ½ feet high and 90 feet in diameter. All the mounds are dome-shaped with the exception of one which is elliptical. Just outside the enclosure are two additional mounds” (Arbogast 1976).

The Mound City Group, already greatly reduced through natural erosion, agriculture, and excavations, was almost entirely leveled during the construction of Camp Sherman in 1917. Reconstruction of the earthworks began in 1925, in an attempt to create a facsimile of the features that Squier and Davis surveyed and recorded. Although the reconstructed mounds are not in themselves prehistoric, they effectively convey the original spatial layout, and provide an invaluable interpretive function to modern day visitors. Ultimately, as an archeological site, the Mound City Group is significant for what is below ground, rather than visibly extant features. Beginning with the 1845 Squier and Davis archeological expedition, and continuing to present day, the site has yielded a tremendous amount of artifacts and information about the ancient Hopewell Culture. Stewardship of the property by the National Park Service has ensured that the Mound City Group will remain a richly significant link to the prehistoric cultures of North America.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Ethnographic/Traditional

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Grave/Burial

Primary Current Use: Recreation/Culture-Other

Other Use/Function

Scenic Landscape

Agricultural Field

Forest

Military Facility (Post)

Other Type of Use or Function

Current

Historic

Both Current And Historic

Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name

Mound City Group

Type of Name

Both Current And Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted:

Yes-Restricted Information

Associated Group:

Name of Group:

Hopewell Culture

Type of Association:

Historic

Ethnographic Significance Description:

An ethnographic overview and assessment report for the Hopewell Culture National Historical Park was completed in May 2002, by EDAW/KEA Environmental, Inc.

Physical History:

Prehistoric - Present

“The Hopewell culture developed in southern and central Ohio between 200 B.C. and 500 A.D. The term Hopewell describes a broad network of economic, political, and spiritual beliefs and practices among different Native American groups over a large portion of the Eastern United States. The culture is characterized by the construction of enclosures made of earthen walls, often built in geometric patterns and mounds of various shapes. It is also known for a network of contacts with other groups, which stretched from the Gulf of Mexico into central Canada and from the Atlantic Coast to the Rocky Mountains. This network brought materials such as mica, shark’s teeth, obsidian, copper, and shells into Ohio. Sometimes large amounts of these materials were brought back in journeys that may have been a “quest” with spiritual purposes.

Visible remnants of Hopewell culture are concentrated in the Scioto River valley near present-day Chillicothe, Ohio. The most striking Hopewell sites contain earthworks in the form of circles, squares, and other geometric shapes. Many of these sites were built to a monumental scale, with earthen walls up to 12 feet high outlining geometric figures more than 1,000 feet across. Conical and loaf-shaped earthen mounds up to 30 feet high are often found in association with the geometric earthworks.

Hopewellian people left no known written records. Archeological evidence and knowledge of other Native American cultures suggest that these mound and earthwork complexes may have been used for a variety of social, economic, and ceremonial purposes. Elaborate copper images of birds and bears, stone carvings of frogs, squirrels, ravens, and other birds and animals were under the mounds along with mica images of the human figure. The raw materials were traded or obtained from distant places, such as copper from the northern Great Lakes area, mica from the southern Appalachians, stone from the Knife River area of the western Great Plains, obsidian from the northern Rocky Mountains, and mollusks from the Gulf of Mexico and south Atlantic.

The Hopewell culture is significant beyond its artifacts and earthworks. It represents an important cultural development. Their years were a critical period in development of agricultural lifeways that sustained later populations. It is clear they had a stable society, capable of major efforts to build earthworks, as well as establishing their network of contacts with other peoples. Yet by 500 A.D. their way of life had disappeared, changed to meet new conditions and ideas.

Following the decline of the Hopewell culture, other groups such as the Intrusive Mound culture, the Cole culture, and the Fort Ancient peoples built small villages in this area and reused Hopewell sites. During the historic period, Native American hunting parties continued to seek game in this area, but many of the tribes were dispersed by warfare and pressure from Euroamerican settlers.

When the first Europeans began to explore the river valleys of the Midwest, they were awed by the thousands of mounds and earthworks they found spread across the landscape. Today

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few of these sites remain intact. Early settlers curious about the mounds thought nothing of digging in them. Others thought of them only as nuisances to be plowed flat to make farming easier. Most of the mounds and earthworks described and illustrated by early antiquarians and archaeologists have since disappeared. Some were lost beneath roads and buildings as towns and cities expanded. Looters destroyed others while seeking artifacts to sell to collectors and museums. Early investigations also took their toll, as techniques were often crude compared to current methods” (General Management Plan 1997).



Photo displays Camp Sherman, which was built over the Mound City Group during World War I.

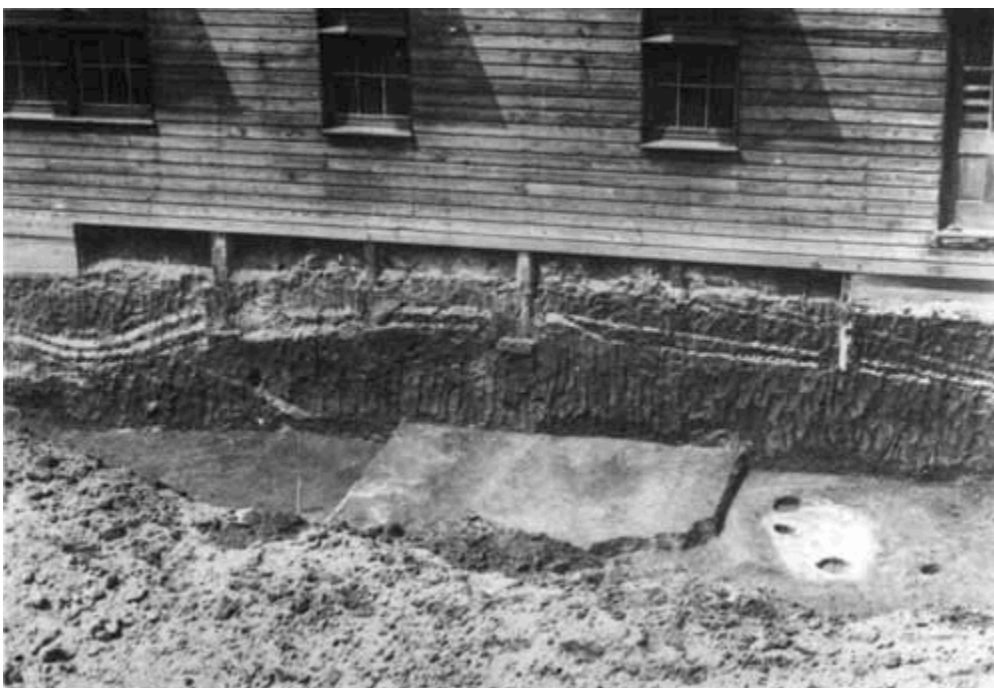


Photo displays a cross-section of Mound 18 beneath a Camp Sherman barracks building. The different layers of materials used to construct the mound can be seen here (NPS, 1920/21).



Continued excavations at Mound City Group (NPS, 1921).

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

LANDSCAPE INTEGRITY

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its historic identity or the extent to which a property evokes its appearance during a particular historic period, usually the period of significance. The National Register of Historic Places recognizes seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Aspects of integrity deemed most important for evaluation are based on a property's significance under National Register criteria. Retention of these aspects is essential for a property to convey its significance, though not all seven aspects of integrity need to be present to convey a sense of past time and place. Collectively, these aspects help foster an understanding of the landscape's historic character and cultural importance.

LOCATION

Location refers to the place where the cultural landscape was constructed or where the historic event occurred. The location of the Mound City Group remains unchanged.

Evaluation: Retains location

DESIGN

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a cultural landscape. Mound City Group retains its design in that locations of mounds within the earthwork walls are all visible to some degree. The layout of the original earthworks can be seen due to the reconstruction of the mounds, making the form, plan, and use of space very similar to the original structures. While most of the mounds are reconstructed, some remain that have not been rebuilt. Despite this, their location is still present although diminished. Overall, the design of Mound City Group is very similar to the time when the Hopewell occupied the site.

Evaluation: Retains design

SETTING

The aspect of setting refers to the physical environment of a property, or how the site is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and spaces. The setting of the Mound City Group includes forested areas surrounding the earthworks on three sides, with the visitor center adjacent to the entrance of the site. On the east side of the site lies the Scioto River. Aside from various non-contributing features such as the hiking trail, the visitor center, and the parking lot, the site retains integrity of setting due to the surrounding woods and the nearby river. Although it has been debated as to whether or not the forested areas existed at the time of the Hopewell, the seclusion offered by the forest excludes a majority of the surrounding modern day features, thereby granting the site its integrity of setting.

Evaluation: Retains setting

MATERIALS

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during the historic period. All types of construction materials and other landscape features are included under this aspect of integrity.

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The material integrity associated with this site has been compromised due to farming, the number of excavations, and the previous existence of military camps upon the site. As a result, a large amount of the original earthworks and their associated artifacts have been removed or destroyed. Some of the mounds may not have been entirely excavated and in some cases artifacts may remain undisturbed. Mounds that have been reconstructed may also retain a small portion of the original materials such as soil and clay, however, they lie under the newer reconstructed earthworks. Any visible mound is a result of reconstruction. As a whole, the absence of original construction materials has led to a loss of integrity.

Evaluation: Diminished materials

WORKMANSHIP

Workmanship refers to the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular period. Mound City Group does not retain physical evidence of the original earthworks or possess a large number of artifacts in their original context. Artifacts that have been discovered have generally been removed and preserved at the park or in various outside collections. The workmanship of the Mound City Group decreased greatly with the construction and later removal of Camp Sherman. The camp was built over the site, which greatly reduced the size of the earthworks. Once the camp was removed, archeologists continued to excavate and then the park eventually reconstructed the mounds and mound walls. While the reconstructed earthworks resemble the original mounds from the outside, they do not contain the layering of materials such as clay, gravel, and soil that were originally used to build up the mounds. Due to the lack of original materials and the reconstructed state of the mounds, this site is considered to have diminished workmanship.

Evaluation: Diminished workmanship

FEELING

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular time period. The Mound City Group retains integrity of feeling through its reconstructed earthworks. This is one of the few sites that has been reconstructed to appear as it did during the time of the Hopewell. And because the mounds and earthworks have been rebuilt, visitors are given an idea of how the site might have appeared during the period of significance. This feeling would be diminished if the reconstructed mounds did not exist and a leveled site was all that remained.

Evaluation: Retains feeling

ASSOCIATION

Association refers to the direct link between the historic event and the cultural landscape. Due to the mound reconstructions, and the original location of the earthworks, visitors can envision more clearly the prehistoric events that took place at the Mound City Group. The locations of the mounds and earthworks that existed during the time of the Hopewell are directly associated with their present locations, thereby retaining the integrity of association.

Evaluation: Retains association

INTEGRITY OF THE PROPERTY AS A WHOLE

The historic district retains integrity in location, design, setting, feeling, and association. It has

diminished integrity in material and workmanship. According to National Register guidelines, a property either does or does not retain its overall integrity, and does or does not convey its significance. Even though there have been changes since the prehistoric period, overall the landscape retains a great amount of the characteristics, physical attributes, and prehistoric associations it had during the period of significance.

Aspects of Integrity:	Location
	Design
	Setting
	Feeling
	Association

Landscape Characteristic:

Archeological Sites

Archeological excavations began in the 1840s with Squier and Davis. These amateur archeologists excavated several of the 24 mounds, and made many important discoveries, including 200 effigy pipes. It was not until the 1920s that further systematic excavations occurred at the Mound City Group. These were completed by archaeologists William C. Mills and Henry C. Shetrone of the Ohio Historical Society. Following their excavations, along with the previous existence of Camp Sherman at the site, the mounds were restored. Again in 1963 through the 1970s, the Ohio Historical Society and James Brown of Northwestern University continued research on the site. They clarified locations of mounds, gateways, borrow pits, and conducted radiocarbon dating. The earthworks were declared one of the earliest Hopewell centers.

Upon excavating at the Mound City Group, archeologists have found crematory basins, cremated human bones, remains of buildings, post molds, deposits of copper and mica, pearls, shells, and a wide array of other materials and artifacts. The burials and artifacts discovered at this site led archeologists to believe that this was a ceremonial and funerary center.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Earth Walls, Mound City Group
Feature Identification Number:	129022
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	1069
LCS Structure Name:	Earth Walls, Mound City Group
LCS Structure Number:	HS-MC-E01
Feature:	Mound #1, Mound City Group

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Feature Identification Number: 129024
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 1065
LCS Structure Name: Mound #1, Mound City Group
LCS Structure Number: HS-MC-M01

Feature: Mound #2, Mound City Group
Feature Identification Number: 129026
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 6117
LCS Structure Name: Mound #2, Mound City Group
LCS Structure Number: HS-MC-M02

Feature: Mound #3, Mound City group
Feature Identification Number: 129028
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 6118
LCS Structure Name: Mound #3, Mound City Group
LCS Structure Number: HS-MC-M03

Feature: Mound #4, Mound City Group
Feature Identification Number: 129030
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 1071
LCS Structure Name: Mound #4, Mound City Group
LCS Structure Number: HS-MC-M04

Feature: Mound #5, Mound City Group
Feature Identification Number: 129032
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 1068
LCS Structure Name: Mound #5, Mound City Group
LCS Structure Number: HS-MC-M05

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Feature: Mound #6, Mound City Group

Feature Identification Number: 129034

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 1067

LCS Structure Name: Mound #6, Mound City Group

LCS Structure Number: HS-MC-M06

Feature: Mound #7, Mound City Group

Feature Identification Number: 129036

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 6119

LCS Structure Name: Mound #7, Mound City Group

LCS Structure Number: HS-MC-M07

Feature: Mound #8, Mound City Group

Feature Identification Number: 129038

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 6120

LCS Structure Name: Mound #8, Mound City Group

LCS Structure Number: HS-MC-M08

Feature: Mound #9, Mound City Group

Feature Identification Number: 129040

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 6121

LCS Structure Name: Mound #9, Mound City Group

LCS Structure Number: HS-MC-M09

Feature: Mound #10, Mound City Group

Feature Identification Number: 129042

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 6122

LCS Structure Name: Mound #10, Mound City Group

LCS Structure Number: HS-MC-M10

Feature: Mound #11, Mound City Group

Feature Identification Number: 129044

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 6123

LCS Structure Name: Mound #11, Mound City Group

LCS Structure Number: HS-MC-M11

Feature: Mound #12, Mound City Group

Feature Identification Number: 129048

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 6124

LCS Structure Name: Mound #12, Mound City Group

LCS Structure Number: HS-MC-M12

Feature: Mound #13, Mound City Group

Feature Identification Number: 129050

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 6125

LCS Structure Name: Mound #13, Mound City Group

LCS Structure Number: HS-MC-M13

Feature: Mound #14, Mound City Group

Feature Identification Number: 129052

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 6126

LCS Structure Name: Mound #14, Mound City Group

LCS Structure Number: HS-MC-M14

Feature: Mound #15, Mound City Group

Feature Identification Number: 129054

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 6127

LCS Structure Name: Mound #15, Mound City Group

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LCS Structure Number: HS-MC-M15

Feature: Mound #16, Mound City Group

Feature Identification Number: 129056

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 6128

LCS Structure Name: Mound #16, Mound City Group

LCS Structure Number: HS-MC-M16

Feature: Mound #17, Mound City Group

Feature Identification Number: 129058

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 101874

LCS Structure Name: Mound #17, Mound City Group

LCS Structure Number: HS-MC-M17

Feature: Mound #18, Mound City Group

Feature Identification Number: 129060

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 6129

LCS Structure Name: Mound #18, Mound City Group

LCS Structure Number: HS-MC-M18

Feature: Mound #19, Mound City Group

Feature Identification Number: 129062

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 1064

LCS Structure Name: Mound #19, Mound City Group

LCS Structure Number: HS-MC-M19

Feature: Mound #20, Mound City Group

Feature Identification Number: 129064

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 1066

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LCS Structure Name: Mound #20, Mound City Group

LCS Structure Number: HS-MC-M20

Feature: Mound #21, Mound City Group

Feature Identification Number: 129066

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 6130

LCS Structure Name: Mound #21, Mound City Group

LCS Structure Number: HS-MC-M21

Feature: Mound #22, Mound City Group

Feature Identification Number: 129068

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 6131

LCS Structure Name: Mound #22, Mound City Group

LCS Structure Number: HS-MC-M22

Feature: Mound #23, Mound City Group

Feature Identification Number: 129070

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 1060

LCS Structure Name: Mound #23, Mound City Group

LCS Structure Number: HS-MC-M23

Feature: Mound #24, Mound City Group

Feature Identification Number: 129072

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 6132

LCS Structure Name: Mound #24, Mound City Group

LCS Structure Number: HS-MC-M24

Feature: Mound #25, Mound City Group

Feature Identification Number: 129074

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

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IDLCS Number:	6133
LCS Structure Name:	Mound #25, Mound City Group
LCS Structure Number:	HS-MC-M25

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Cultural Traditions

It has been proven that the earthworks were primarily used as a ceremonial and burial site. A mound was typically built in stages: A wooden structure containing a clay platform was probably the scene of funeral ceremonies and other gatherings. The dead were either cremated or buried onsite. Objects of copper, stone, shell, and bone were placed near the remains. “The dead were often buried with mortuary goods indicative of the status of the deceased. These associated mortuary offerings were often manufactured of raw materials collected from as far away as the Gulf of Mexico coast and the Rocky Mountains of Wyoming. The long distance exchange of materials, complex mortuary rituals, and construction of mound and earthwork complexes characteristic of southern Ohio Hopewell evidences a religious ceremonialism centered on a propitiation of the spirit world, which affected the hunting, trading, warfare, games, health, death and in fact, every phase of the existence of these people. These physical remains of mortuary ceremonialism are not those of an exotic cult, but are tangible evidence of religious practices which reflect the political and social organization of Hopewellian society” (Environmental Assessment 1987). “After many such ceremonies the structure was burned or dismantled, and the entire site was covered with a large mound of earth. Wall-like earthworks sometimes surrounded groups of mounds” (NPS Park Brochure). “The composite geometric earthworks and mounds represent the most visible manifestation of the Hopewell culture in southern Ohio. Highly evolved mortuary ritual is reflected in the numerous human interments associated with these mound complexes” (Environmental Assessment 1987).

Vegetation

The Mound City Group complex consists of hardwood forest, riparian areas, and hay fields surrounding the earthworks. Within the earthworks, however, is carefully maintained vegetation and mowed grass. The only exception to this is a small cluster of forested area that crosses within the mound walls in the northeast corner of the site.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



*Aerial photo displaying the earthworks and surrounding forested area
(www.ohioarchaeology.org 2008).*

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good
Assessment Date: 06/27/2008

Impacts

Type of Impact:	Agriculture
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Prior to the construction of Camp Sherman in 1917, the land on which Mound City Group is situated was used for agricultural purposes. "Prior to Camp Sherman, plowing had nearly leveled the mounds" (Peck 1972).
Type of Impact:	Operations On Site
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	The 1917 construction and three-year occupation of Camp Sherman eradicated all mounds, except for the largest one. "Rather than take the time to level the big mound in a time of confusion and rush, the army turned one barrack perpendicular to the rest, leaving the mound intact" (Peck 1972).
Type of Impact:	Erosion
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Due to the extreme age of the earthworks, which are around 2,000 years old, there has been a great amount of erosion.
Type of Impact:	Vandalism/Theft/Arson
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Although there have been no occurrences since the Mound City Group entered federal ownership, historically "pothunters" have excavated into the sides of the mounds and removed artifacts.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Preservation

Approved Treatment Document: General Management Plan

Document Date: 04/08/1997

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

The stated purpose of the Hopewell Culture National Historical Park General Management Plan is to "identify, evaluate, preserve, interpret, and protect significant cultural properties, including archeological sites and cultural landscapes" (GMP 1997).

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Date: 04/08/1997

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

- Citation Author:** Arbogast, David
Citation Title: National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form for Mound City Group National Monument.
Year of Publication: 1976
- Citation Author:** Cockrell, Ron
Citation Title: Amidst Ancient Monuments: The Administrative History of Mound City Group National Monument/ Hopewell Culture National Park, Ohio
Year of Publication: 1999
Citation Publisher: National Park Service
- Citation Author:** Downs, Michael A.
Citation Title: Ethnographic Overview and Assessment: Hopewell Culture National Historical Park.
Year of Publication: 2002
Citation Publisher: EDAW/KEA Environmental, Inc.
- Citation Author:** McEnaney, Marla
Citation Title: Draft Vegetation Management Plan: Hopewell Culture National Historical Park.
Year of Publication: 2002
Citation Publisher: National Park Service
- Citation Author:** National Park Service
Citation Title: General Management Plan for Hopewell Culture National Historical Park, Ohio.
Year of Publication: 1997
Citation Publisher: National Park Service

Citation Author:	National Park Service
Citation Title:	Environmental Assessment Hopewell Sites Study: Mound City Group National Monument, Ohio.
Year of Publication:	1987
Citation Publisher:	National Park Service
Citation Author:	National Park Service
Citation Title:	NPS Park Website
Year of Publication:	2008
Citation Publisher:	National Park Service
Citation Author:	Ohio Historical Society
Citation Title:	"Hopewell Culture" http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org
Year of Publication:	2005
Citation Publisher:	Ohio Historical Society
Citation Author:	Peck, G. Richard
Citation Title:	The Rise and Fall of Camp Sherman, "Ohio's World War One Soldier Factory".
Year of Publication:	1972
Citation Publisher:	Peck Photography

Supplemental Information

Title: Memorandum of Understanding between National Park Service, Hopewell Culture National Historical Park, and Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, Ross Correctional Institution.

Description: Agreement No. MOU6514-8-0001.

Expiration date is unknown. It is stated as June 30, 1999 in the document, but the concurring signature date for the park superintendent on the last page is dated November 13, 1999. There is no additional documentation that lists a secondary expiration date. The park and prison continue to maintain the terms of the agreement.